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Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, June 7.

The Government of China today stands helpless before an organised movement of students which is embracing the whole country and is giving force to a national expression of dissatisfaction which cannot be ignored. At first the Government endeavoured, mildly it is true, but still endeavoured to suppress the movement. This was a mistake. It was equivalent, to sitting on the safety valve. Admittedly the situation was awkward for the Government, but it was safer to allow the students to blow off steam and exhaust their exuberance rather than to take action which made martyrs of a number of them. After all is said and done, the students are doing a useful work in rousing a patriotism which has been largely inarticulate. Merchants may have been too engrossed in their own affairs, while the mass of the people have been indifferent through ignorance, but the students belong to the educated class, whether they come from the aristocracy or the commonalty, and while their judgement may not in the main be accurate the fact that they are focusing public attention on a wrong inflicted upon their country shows that their sentiments are worthy of the highest commendation. If their activities create a real body of public opinion in China, the unfortunate decision of the Peace Conference regarding Tientsin may prove to be a blessing in disguise.

Now for the events of the week. The Presidential mandate of last Sunday enjoining the students not to meddle in politics but to return to their studies did not have the desired pacifying effect. It inflamed the students. At a meeting held the following night the student body decided upon the resumption of their street campaign, and on Tuesday the ten men teams were busy throughout the city. The gendarmes, who are commanded by an officer loyal to President Hsu, were fairly indulgent, but the police were not so well disposed. For the reason that their chief is a nominee of Tuan Chi-yui, who is inclined to strong measures. The net result is that the University compound was turned into a military encampment, and that some 300 or 400 students were arrested and placed in durance vile.

Next day there were student demonstrations, more street oratory from perfervid youths and more trouble with the police. Consequently there were further arrests. A new feature was introduced at this time. Girl students decided to make their opinions felt, and in a body 700 strong, they marched to the President's Palace and demanded an interview with His Excellency. This was of course declined. Still they returned to the charge next day. By that time the Government had again wobbled. It had decided that mild measures should be employed towards the students, and the Tuan Chi-yui and Hsu Shu-chen advice to punish the students was turned down. But the students were not satisfied with this. Those who had achieved arrest disappeared of their prison doors being opened so that they could leave if they wished. Nothing less than a public apology would satisfy them. And they got it—from the Pacification Commissioner appointed by the President. Having vindicated the right of freedom of speech, they are still haranguing the populace, but it is expected that in a little time they will become hoarse and the enterprises will have lost some of their novelty.

A VISIT TO ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Olive Gilbreath writes as follows—

Vladivostok, May 26.—After a long series of futile attempts—Miliukov's inadequate progressiveness, Kerensky's distorted efforts, Kornilov's tragic and heroic movements—to re-establish order—land at last seems emerging out of the watery wastes of the Russian flood in the form of the Omsk government. Perhaps any other government that would have offered a programme to the Russian people could have achieved an equal success. The fact remains, however, that it has been this government and no other which has established a bit of terra firma in the flux of affairs. And the personality of the leader who accomplished it and who has, in six months time, from nothing evolved an army of five hundred thousand, must be of vivid interest in these days when the power of the personal equation has been proved so repeatedly and beyond question.

It is by way of a snowy Omsk road, overhanging the wide expanses of the Irtysh river, that one comes to the residence which houses the Supreme Ruler of Russia. A guard so small that it has been a matter of concern to more than one well wisher of the Omsk government is posted at the wrought iron gates which open into a modest garden and a road leading by a few steps to the house. Admiral Koltchak's way has been a thorny one between Social Revolutionaries and Monarchists but certainly neither could quarrel with his setting. The residence, belonging to a Russian engineer, has the dignity of space, high ceilings, long windows and the beautiful wood floors of Russia but no suggestion of the pomp of place. Guests are met in the outer hall by an officer and escorted into an immense salon, evidently once a billiard room, bare except for a billiard table and a few chairs about the wall. Through an open door one glimpses a smaller drawing room. A long mirror is placed between two windows looking out over the river veiled in snow and marked with faint lines of peasant sleds crossing the white gulf. A small lamp is burning before silver ikon. At the right opens a door through which officers come and go but there is no suggestion of an armed camp or even of an over-tentious officer; rather an atmosphere of quiet, seclusion and thought.

ADMIRAL MAN OF SIMPLICITY.

And this impression is repeated in the Admiral himself, with an occasional superadded touch of fire. An official is just leaving and the Supreme Ruler himself comes out with him and shakes hands with his callers in the punctilious Russian fashion; a man of medium height and muscular body, aquiline face worn lean with thought and feeling and illuminated with dark eyes set far apart, mystic and dreamy. Of broad Russian feature there are none and the impression quickly stamps itself: This is no man of the steppe but of the mountains. He is, as a matter of fact, from the Caucasus with an infusion of Tartar blood. His uniform is simple, khaki colour without gold braid, supplemented by the red cross of a naval order at his neck and the Russian Croix de Guerre. He wears dress boots without spurs and an anchor tattooed on his left hand indicates him a sailor.

The smaller private office is furnished with a plain desk, a heavy bear rug and a painting or two; dignity in few strokes. Here one receives a more vivid impression of the Supreme Ruler, as he sits in a cathedral-back chair, the light from the two windows bearing strongly upon the aquiline features. Through training in England, he speaks English but prefers to communicate through an interpreter. He speaks forcefully but lapses into apparently habitual thought while the

THE HOME MAILS.

FURTHER DELAYS.

One Home mail specially marked via Canada was brought by the Empress of Japan yesterday, and delivered this morning. Asked to explain the cause of the delay, the Postmaster General said that, so far no information had been received. There were two possible causes for the delay, but these were entirely surmises. The first was that there might be movements of troops in India in connection with the Afghanistan trouble which, in certain circumstances, would interfere with the mails, and another was that the point of delay might be Egypt, where it had been suggested, there was difficulty in getting coal for bunkers.

The Postmaster General said that instructions had been sent Home by cable, last week, to have all Hongkong mail despatched by the Blue Funnel steamers, which leave every Thursday. This is a regular service and takes about 40 days, but it is thought better to have this somewhat slower but regular service rather than an irregular and uncertain delivery by the quicker route.

Occasionally his eyes burn luminously, with an almost startling brilliance, when something interests him: The Constituent Assembly, for instance, always a contested point with the Social Revolutionaries. "Moscow taken and Bolshevism broken," he declares, "then can come the Constituent Assembly. But now it would be only a net for Bolsheviki." The impression deepens as he talks of a secret source of power behind that ascetic face. This is the leader who has assembled and disciplined five hundred thousand troops, the only army of all the armies in the world fighting Bolshevism.

SHOWS TRACES OF ANXIETY.

There are traces, too, of grave anxiety. The army of the west was equipped and the army of the south was getting under way for the spring campaign but, in spite of the fact that the British had sent much ammunition, there was always a shortage. The morale of the army was good and General Gaidar excellent. But again the conditions under which the troops fought were appalling. Again as in those terrible early days of the war, they were fighting without ambulances, medicine or doctors, stuffing wounds with newspapers and too often freezing and dying where they fell unless they were able to drag themselves back to the camp. For men who long to be possessed by a cause, Admiral Koltchak is an enviable man, for if ever a face showed purpose graven in its lines, it was the pale serious face, with the eagle glance, which the light of the windows illuminated.

The most compelling force in Admiral Koltchak is, perhaps, his personal integrity and his patriotism. Whatever the antagonism has been and there has been much from both Left and Right wings the purpose of the Admiral himself has never been questioned. And in a land where distrust and suspicion of others' motives has become the very air breathed, this unquestioned integrity is beyond value. In Omsk far more than in Irkutsk and far far more than in Vladivostok, one feels the tension of the struggle against Bolshevism. The country devastated by Bolsheviki is not to be trifled with; it is savagely intense. And as the memory recalls that reserved and grave figure at the desk facing the lines of peasant sledging on the Irtysh, there comes a reassurance that the government is in strong hands. This is not a man to trifle with Russia.

THE SOVIET ARMIES.

TSARIST OFFICER SERVING.

The *Livestock*, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, declares that nearly all the best of the younger generals of the former Tsarist army are now serving with the Soviets. It mentions Generals Maximoff, and Kaibedarov. The *Golos Rossii* mentions also Generals Klembovski, Gutov, and Tchermisoff, all of whom held high rank in the old army. Kaibedarov commands a unit of Sorokin's army which is operating in the Kuban and Don districts, in the Northern Caucasus, and around Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga. The strength of this army is about 110,000 men, but it has no single front; its most southerly unit is stretched along the Terek river at the northern foot of the East Caucasus. The army contains 10,000 sailors from the former Black Sea Fleet and many Chinese and Kalmucks; but its main strength consists of Bolshevik soldiers from the old Caucasus army, and from that quarter come its artillery and material. Sorokin is an ex-school teacher, a Cossack by birth. The army contains about 1,500 officers from the former Imperial army. Its general organisation is inherited from the former army; and according to the Bolshevik journalist Leshkoff it is "not a Red Guard but a Red Army"—i.e., an army more or less of the former type but Bolshevik in spirit. The so-called "working Cossacks"—that is, Cossacks with little or no land—have entered in large numbers. The main function of the army is to defend Astrakhan.

Moscow papers contain a few facts about the Bolshevik forces which now occupy the greater part of the Lettish Republic of Livonia. Of the main composition of these forces two different accounts are given. Sometimes for diplomatic reasons the Soviets protest that no recognised Red Guard unit is among the aggressors; but sometimes their newspapers describe military successes as almost entirely due to Trotsky's Guard. The *Livestock* says that the main forces in Livonia are Lettish Russian forces took part in the capture of Riga; but nearly all of them, it appears, were withdrawn; and the Lettish peasants, with the exception of the more prosperous. This newspaper account I have heard confirmed by two German Baltic province nobles now in Stockholm. These inform me that in the country where their estates are situated—that is near Wenden—the few Red Guards preserved perfect discipline, but the Lettish plunders and killed. On the road small picked units of Red Guards always march first. The scouting detachments which are sent on ahead assure the people that no harm will be done to anyone except the bourgeoisie, but these promises are not usually fulfilled. At Riga the Red Guard shot sixty marauders, and was about to shoot many more when an order from some unknown quarter forbade executions.

A SHORTAGE OF SMALL ARMS.

The Moscow War Commissariat has since January called up men of the service years 1894 and 1893 who were registered for mobilisation last July but not, with the exception of the Moscow city contingent, called up. These men are to be given four months' training—a sufficient term, as many of them served in the old army and saw fighting. The shortage of small arms is great. No rifles whatever are being manufactured in Russia; and it is difficult to do any except elementary repairs. The *Krasnaya Armia* complains that millions of good rifles are lost through neglect, and that "even now, despite severe penalties, comrades do not always treat their arms as the good peasant should treat his horse." In the East Russian army, after the defeat at Perm, Red soldiers who neglected to clean their rifles were shot. Bayonets are also short. For artillery the Red Guards continue to be better off. However, again, no guns are made

JAPAN AND THE CONSORTIUM.

VIEWS OF BARON OKURA.

Probably no private company has more extensive interests in China than Messrs. Okura and Co. It is, therefore, interesting to have the views of Baron Okura on the question of the new Banking Consortium. As quoted by the *Asahi*, the famous Japanese business man says that he has no hesitation in describing the new scheme as a welcome one on the whole. If the Allies are allowed to indulge in mutual intrigues and needless competition in the matter of the exploitation of natural resources in China, with an eye to securing better rights and interests for themselves, not only will the wholesome exploitation of China's resources be impossible, but it will not be conducive to Chinese interests. Nor will any benefits be derived by the Powers concerned. It is, in these circumstances, very gratifying to note that the scheme is maturing among the capitalists of Britain, America, France and Japan to form a syndicate so that they may act in harmony for the exploitation of China's natural resources. Since Japan is placed in a special position geographically it is well for her to utilise her position to the full and wisely guide the new Consortium, thus making her best endeavours for her own profit as well as to confer benefits on China.

In participating in the new Banking Consortium, Baron Okura proceeds. Japan must demand that Manchuria and Mongolia be placed outside the pale of the new Syndicate and that her vested rights in Shantung be excluded from the pool. Japan's special position in the Far East had China's recognition in the past, it has also the appreciation of Britain and France. Particularly in the case of America, she confirmed it in an agreement which was entered into a few years ago. ("Several years" is the expression used. The Ishii-Lansing agreement was only concluded eighteen months ago.) The American proposal under review, however, stipulates that the vested rights of the Powers concerned should be transferred either to China or to the new Consortium. If this ruling be accepted by Japan the result will be the loss of her special position and vested preferential rights. Inasmuch as this will not only disturb international faith and order but affect Japan's future destiny, it is to be hoped that the Japanese authorities will give this phase of the question the closest attention. In short, Baron Okura says, he cannot approve of the American proposal unless the above-mentioned exceptions are provided.

in Russia. At the Putiloff Works until lately were being built limbers and artillery toolcars; but such a toolcart, according to *Zhism*, cost the Soviet War Commissariat last October not less than 150,000 roubles—a price not surprising in view of the statement of M. Hassen, formerly editor of the *Rech*, that the one locomotive built since the Soviets seized power cost 4,000,000 roubles.

Of the spirit of the Red Guards one gets contrary accounts. It seems to be best at the fighting fronts, namely because food is there more plentiful. That the discipline is good is shown by the fact that though the review fixed for February 23rd in Moscow had to be postponed because the soldiers were faint from hunger, there was no mutiny. On the southern fronts successes have raised the Guards' spirits. Their leaders assure them that the present hunger of Russia is due to the Entente blockade and to the surrounding "counter-revolutionary" conspiracies which prevent peaceful work at home and that if all the former Empire is Bolshevik, and perhaps also Central Europe, Bolshevism will be able to work out the problems in peace. That at least is the burden of a speech delivered at Moscow on March 1st by the local President of the

SHOULD WIVES HAVE WAGES?

A WOMAN'S VIEWS.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L.L.D. writes in the *Daily News* as follows—

The recent production of a play dealing with the hard case of the poor wife of a rich man has led many folk to suggest that wives ought to receive wages for what they do, in the same way that other women workers are paid, and Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the famous economist, is among those who think that it would be well for the law to be amended in this respect.

"It has always amused me to find that in the Census returns married women are described as 'unemployed' women," said Mrs. Fawcett. "That stands among the inconspicuous humours of the Census Office, for married women are really among the hardest—and perhaps most sweated—women workers in the world. If a woman has to keep a house and bring up her children and generally manage domestic matters, and yet receives no money to spend in what way she pleases, she is really nothing but a slave. The idea of wives having 'wages' may sound very curt and unromantic to some people, but there is no doubt that the time has come for the position of married women to be established on a firm and fair financial basis."

HARD ON THE WIFE. "As things are at present, in matrimonial as in all sex matters, it is to woman who is the chief sufferer when difficulties arise—especially financial difficulties—and there is every reason why the amendment of the law in favour of women is urgently needed. In discussing the financial position of the married woman, we must not overlook the fact that many men treat their wives with the utmost fairness in such respects: other women however are far less fortunate, and their legal position is very hard."

The average wife has but the vaguest ideas concerning the actual amount of money which her husband earns—I believe that at the outset of the war, when many men joined up and their employers offered to continue paying their wages to their wives, many of the latter were astonished beyond words to discover how much money their men folk really received! Under the law to-day a man can give his wife just what amount of money he likes for household and other expenses—whether it is sufficient to meet expenses or a fair proportion of his earnings, has nothing to do with the case. Anyway, a wife has to take what she is given, and she can make no legal claim for more money except by putting herself and her children on the parish. This is surely an unfair position for women. Why should the Guardians have powers to compel a husband to pay maintenance money which his wife cannot obtain on her own account? The difference lies in the fact that in the one case the ratepayers suffer through the husband's neglect; in the other case, it is only his wife and children—and many women continue to suffer in such ways for years because they will not follow the hated course of 'going on the parish'.

HER LITTLE SAVINGS.

Even if a woman saves part of her housekeeping money through her own careful management she has no claim to such savings—the money belongs to her husband, and he can, if he so likes, compel the restoration of money so saved if he finds his wife has spent it in other things for her own pleasure or use. Besides, even with men who are not at all "mean," and who grudge their wives nothing within reason, the mere fact of having to ask for money whenever it is wanted for personal matters is galling to most women—often wives with generous husbands go without things rather than ask for the money to buy them. "It is a shame," says a woman, "that a woman should have to ask her husband for money to buy things for herself."

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$5 6.11-10.

LEST WE FORGET.

What a beautiful thing is the Hun!

Said the Hun, "We'll have fun in Belgium."

And wonderful fun had the Hun.

They tore the babe from its mother's breast.

And held it up on high.

On the point of a bayonet, in agony.

While the mother watched it die.

The house that has been their home for years.

(You have sung of Home so sweet!)

Is fired by the brutes; burnt to the ground.

And lies smouldering at their feet.

The aged father—a brave old man.

(And many there were in the land.)

Is made to dig a hole for a grave.

And then on the brink to stand.

A sharp report—a sickening thud.

A coarse, half-savage yell;

And the woman is thrown on top of the man.

By these beautiful beasts of Hell.

What a beautiful thing is the Hun!

Said the Hun, "We'll have fun in Belgium."

And wonderful fun had the Hun.

WILLIAM HILL.

Hongkong, June, 20, 1919.

in many cases that some fundamental reconstruction is vital. The relation of wife and husband is certainly a personal matter which should make their economic partnership an easy matter for mutual arrangement; but for the general independence, dignity, and security of women I think it would be well if the law were amended, so that every wife has a just claim to a certain proportion of her husband's earnings—that she should have the money to spend to cover all recognised household expenses and such like without having to render account to her husband for every farthing.

LET OTHERS SPEND MONEY.

"The fact that teachers, medical men, and other authorities on every hand in all parts of the country say that one outcome of separation allowances has been to make a marked improvement in the clothing, health, and general welfare of children proves beyond question the benefit of mothers having money to spend in their own right—and does away with the fallacy which some husbands still hold that women are not to be trusted with having money to spend as they please."

Now that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have been turned into an organisation for obtaining equal rights of citizenship for women with men, the amendment of the matrimonial laws in favour of women is among the things to which we intend to give particular attention. The financial position of wives and mothers must be put on to a better basis—in return for their services, wives must have some sort of wages. Many men realise the wrong position of women in such respects, and are ready to help towards a readjustment, but there are still some men unfortunately who are like the old farmer who turned on his wife for an answer when she asked him for a little money, exclaiming, "What do you want with that money? You've got to keep the house."

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THE THERAPY IN
THERAPY IN
THERAPY IN

WOMEN DOCTORS.

SEVENTEEN MORE FOR
CHINA.

Since this June 7th afternoon
China is richer by seventeen
graduate women doctors, who
have obtained their degree of M.D.
from the North China Union
Medical College for Women in
Peking. These seventeen young
Chinese women have completed
the requirements of the five year
course at the college, preceded by
two years' work completed at
some recognised college, and
are now ready to enter upon a
term of internship either in
one of the women's
hospitals in Peking or elsewhere
in North China. Two of the
graduates will become internes
in the Sleeper Davis Hospital for
women which adjoins the Medi-
cal College here and is used as
its laboratory.

This is the largest class so far
graduated from the women's
medical college since it was put
upon its present basis as a Union
mission institution years ago.
The present junior class however,
(an entering class is accepted
every other year) numbers over
thirty students. Only nine
women in all have been
graduated from the college
previously.

The Union Medical College for
Women is the direct outcome of
medical work begun in China for
women a dozen years ago by the
Methodist Mission. The seven-
teen girls graduating to-day are
the professional descendants of
the first four women doctors in
China who were prepared and
sent to America for training by
Miss Howe of the Methodist
Mission in Kinkiang of these four
pioneers, Dr. Mary Stone now
practices at Kinkiang, Dr. Ida
Kahn at Nanchang, Dr. Hu King-
eng at Foochow, and Dr. Li Bi-ku
in a town in Fukien province.

100 WOMEN DOCTORS IN ALL
CHINA.

In the whole of China it may
be estimated that there are ap-
proximately one hundred and
seventy women doctors of recog-
nized standing. About one
hundred have been graduated
from the government medical
school at Shanghai, now under
the superintendence of Dr. Chang,
about fifty have graduated from
the Canton hospital and about
twenty from smaller colleges in
Peking and Soochow. There are
some sixteen women doctors
practising to-day in Peking, of
whom eight are private practi-
tioners and the rest are employed
in the various women's hospitals
of the Presbyterian Board, the
Methodist, and the Anglican
Mission.

With the opening of the
Rockefeller Foundation's Union
Medical College on its new basis
next autumn, women will also be

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admitted to the course there.
This college will not supersede so
much as it will supplement the
now existing work in the Union
College for women by supplying
advanced work in its special
laboratories. Since the Rocke-
feller Foundation college de-
mands the A. B. degree for
entrance many women in parts
of China where college training
cannot easily be obtained, will
find it easier to come up to the
women's college where they can
get the last two years of college
work in conjunction with their
early medical training.

DEMAND FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.
It seems natural that with the
increase of medical and health
work in China, women would find
a place in the nursing profession,
and this is indeed true,—but it is
rather astonishing at first glance
to find in a country where social
openings for women are not as yet
so many as for men, nor the stand-
ard for the two sexes in any way
the same, that women doctors were
so widely accepted. One reason
lies in the broad attitude taken
by the various Missions on this
point; an even more fundamental
cause lies in the demand for
women doctors for women
patients.

Women doctors in China be-
come specialists in the common
diseases of women and children.
In the Sleeper Davis Hospital
adjoining the North China
Union Medical College students
have an excellent opportunity to
study women's diseases of all
kinds. Many mission charity
patients are brought in,—some
coming long distances,—with

terrible diseases, of such kind
as only China "it seems, can
provide.

VISIT TO THE SLEEPER
DAVIS HOSPITAL.

In the tubercular ward at the
hospital I saw a poor woman
lying rigid on her side in bed, but
with a pleasant smile lighting
her drawn face as the foreign lady
doctor came up. The sheet drawn
back from her body disclosed
limbs misshapen irretrievably,
—the bone of one hip completely
eaten away, while in other parts
the bones passed through the
rough unhealthy skin.

"Ordinarily," said the doctor,
"we do not keep hopeless cases,
but this woman walked and was
carried fifteen miles to reach us.
We will have to keep her here
till the end. We can at least
make her comfortable."

In another corner of the room
room was a tuberculous woman
who had taken morphine to get
rid of her pain. She had come to
be cured of the habit.

"We always have at least one
morphine patient here," said the
doctor. "They pay their board
in advance for one month and
must agree to stay so long. It
usually is found before then that
some physical ailment has
brought on the habit. By curing
that we cure the patient of both."

PREVALENCE OF CANCER.

Next to tuberculosis perhaps
the most common sickness re-
presented in the hospital were
cases of tumor and other growths.
Cancer is about as common among
Chinese women as among foreign.
Almost always the hospital also
contains an insane patient,—not
kept there as in an asylum but for
purposes of study into possible
physical causes of the trouble.
May we hope that from a study
of these poor unfortunates who
exist in such numbers in China
and for whom absolutely nothing
is done,—the young Chinese
students who go out may be
moved to try to meet this great
need and problem?

STUDY OF HEALTH CONDITIONS
FOR CHILDREN.

Real advance is being made in
the study of health conditions
for children in Peking. It is
interesting to see the little ones
brought in the daily clinic of the
Sleeper Davis Hospital by their
mothers. One section of the
clinic under a foreign specialist
is reserved for the little ones.
One does not see here such dis-
tressing sights as in the women's
departments, but merely the dis-
couraging sight of baby after
baby who is sick merely from
lack of proper nourishment, or
from skin and membrane trouble
caused by China's great enemy,
—dirt.

The baby problem is being
undertaken in the right way,
however, as is shown by the
recent Better Baby week held by
the Y.W.C.A. in Peking. Here
thirty three babies and their
mothers, mostly of their upper
classes gathered every day dur-
ing the week for instruction.
Lectures were given on care of
the child before birth, and after,
on feeding, and health, and
exhibitions of model clothing,
of bathing and care were
given from charts and programmes
sent out from America for the
occasion. On the last day a con-
test was held at which the babies
were put through a set of five tests
on,—physical condition, measure-
ments, eye and ear, throat and
teeth, and mental development,
and the winner, who made a score
of 967 out of a possible on thou-
sand according to the official
score card of the Better Baby
Contests in America was award-
ed the blue ribbon. A second
contest is to be held in six months
to register improvement in the
places needed.

The Chinese women doctors are
able to contribute their part to
the health programme for new
China. During the Better Baby
week, five of the seven lectures
given were by Chinese women
doctors, authorities and special-
ists in their line. They yield
the palm to none. The next
generation is safe with them.

WHISKERS AGAIN.

A noticeable feature in mas-
culine appearance is the increas-
ing fashion of whiskers (says an
English paper). At present they
are only small affairs of the
Albert variety, made popular by
the Prince Consort. The whisker
is no longer, than two fingers
breadth, but there is no telling
what dimensions these side pro-
ducts of the war may assume. It
is an Army fashion, just as beards
were an after growth of the
Crimea. The present whiskers
originated among officers whose
right, and left, eye, impaired
by the use of gas, could not be
seen, and the beard of the war
and the whisker of the peace are
the result of the same cause.

NOTICES

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SALE OF THE

entire stock of the London Directory, 1919, for
the sum of 10s. 6d. per copy, by the
authorities of the Directory, will be held
at the "Lancaster House" on the 21st of
June, 1919, at 11 o'clock, and the
proceeds of the sale will be paid to the
London Directory, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane,
London, E.C. 4.

THE AIRMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

HANDLEY-PAGE MACHINE ABLAZE.

As reported in a telegram at the time five members of the crew of a Handley-Page aeroplane were burned to death, and two others injured, as the result of a flying disaster at Weyhill Aerodrome, Andover, early on the morning of the 23rd ultimo.

The aeroplane, a new Handley-Page bombing machine, fitted with two 325-h.p. Rolls-Royce engines and having a wingspan of about 100ft., carried a crew of seven. The machine was due to set out at two o'clock in the morning on a two thousand miles flight around the British Isles, the third of a series of tours undertaken by similar aeroplanes within the previous few days. By a coincidence, one of the two machines previously dispatched returned to the aerodrome on the completion of its round trip that morning. The second aeroplane has been delayed in Wales by a slight accident to one of its girders.

The machine concerned in the disaster had been tested on two occasions by Major Batchelor, one of the most experienced R.A.F. pilots, who apparently found it to be in perfect order.

KILLED.

The victims of the accident were—

Major T. A. Batchelor, D.F.C., aged 33.

Capt. W. R. Adkins, R.N.A.S.

Lieut. A. B. Whiteside, M.C.

Flight Sergt. H. H. Heales, 38.

Corporal E. G. Ward.

INJURED.

Lieutenant Westall and Flight Sergeant Smith.

Heales, who was due to take his discharge shortly, was mechanic in charge, and Smith was wireless operator.

The night was dark and calm with stars shining brightly, and the conditions distinctly propitious for the start of the long flight. Colonel Christie, the camp commandant, and other officers of the aerodrome were present to witness the departure. At 2.5 the mechanics kicked away the blocks and the giant machine started on its voyage.

While it was circling the aerodrome the spectators, who thought it did not take off as well as usual, noticed that the tail was rather low, but no apprehension was felt until at the full sweep of the circle it was seen that the aeroplane was failing to rise over a block of houses standing in its course.

PETROL TANK EXPLODES.

Ten seconds later the aeroplane struck the roof of one of the houses, plunged forward, taking off the roof of a bathhouse on the way, and then crashed heavily to earth against some huts in which a number of air mechanics were sleeping. Fortunately there were only six men in their bunks at the time, the remainder being on Easter leave.

The right wing of the aeroplane made a big hole in the asbestos wall of the shed, and almost simultaneously with the crash the huge petrol tank, containing over 400 gallons of spirit, exploded and flames spread all around. Major Batchelor, Captain Adkins, Lieutenant Whiteside, and Heales and Ward were unable to escape, and met terrible deaths by burning. Sergeant Smith apparently fell out of the machine before the tank exploded, and escaped with a few injuries which did not necessitate his detention in hospital. Lieutenant Westall was very badly burned, and was hurriedly conveyed to Tidworth Military Hospital.

There were plenty of helpers on the spot, but owing to the flames, which involved the sleeping shed, the bodies could not be removed for a considerable time. The Andover fire engine was summoned, but in consequence of the low pressure of water could not be brought into play, and all that could be done was to use buckets upon the flames. The fire was not extinguished until about nine o'clock next morning, by which time the machine was a charred heap.

The remains of the dead men were conveyed to the mortuary in the aerodrome, and a court of inquiry was held in private in the afternoon.

An eye-witness stated that he saw Lieutenant Westall running across the aerodrome with his clothing alight. He and a mechanic flung some blankets around the officer and thus put out the flames.

NOTICES

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. A. TERRETT and family desire to thank their friends for their expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement and for the floral tributes sent to the funeral.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Yesterday, in a Reuter's message, we had given us the Japanese views on the recent disturbances in China. On re-reading the cable, we must say that its tone strikes us as being rather too good to be true. The source of the comment is given as Japanese, and it is said that the Tokyo Government does not consider the situation as being serious. It all depends, of course, on the angle from which the subject is viewed. The matter may not be serious to Japan, in the sense that in many respects China is under the thumb of the Japanese, but there can be no mistake about it that if the boycott is perpetuated, Japan will find it a decidedly serious matter for her trade. In another part of the message, it is stated that the Japanese and Chinese Governments are at the moment working in complete unison. We should not have known it but for this assurance from a Japanese source.

There is an evident desire on the part of the official or officials who supplied the material from which this telegram is constructed to place Japan in the light of a nation with the loftiest aims imaginable. We are informed that Japan is abstaining from assisting either the Northern or the Southern Chinese, and that consequently some irritation has arisen amongst the Northerners owing to the cessation of Japanese help. Officially, Japan may not be helping either North or South, but can the statement be taken further than that? And as to the irritation caused to the Northerners, we suppose that it is the militarists that are referred to, and only these. Others know what Japanese "help" has often meant. The most important point of all mentioned in the cable is the question of the return of Kiaochow to China. It is stated—and this is the first time we have heard it—that "Japan has intimated to Germany, and taken during the war, immediately peace is signed, that she will return all the territory formerly leased to Germany. That reads admirably, but there are one or two queries which suggest themselves. When was this magnanimous resolve come to? Why was the promise not definitely incorporated in the Peace Treaty? And is the return of the territory to be unconditional? The original declaration that she seized these territories "with a view to conditional restoration to China" meant that retrocession would be that idea yet forsaken? It may be noted, too, that this new promise is a former rights therein? Are these to be abandoned also, or is Japan to make the return of territory dependent on the granting of concessions in other directions?

The above are some of the points which suggest themselves on a close reading of the telegram. Japan is convinced, we are assured, that the disturbances will cease on the signing of peace. That, we fear, will depend on the matter of the conditions, if any, attaching to the return of Kiaochow. In any case, if Japan is the true friend of the Chinese, which this message would lead us to believe, why cannot she prove it beyond question by handing back Kiaochow to its rightful owners without reservations of any kind whatever? That would be the best possible proof of Japan's sincerity. But until the Japanese act, in place of talking about their intentions, we must fear that, regrettable as it is, the boycott will continue at any rate for some time after peace is finally signed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

DELAYED NEWS CABLES.

If at times the public is disappointed at the staleness of the news coming over the cables, as well as, occasionally, at the utter absence of telegrams, we can thoroughly sympathise with the viewpoint. We share their disappointment; the fault is not ours. But whose is it? That is what we should like to know. Much of the delay is, we are aware, occasioned by the congested state of the cables. But is there no delay at this end? Of late, we have been receiving batches of Reuter's telegrams in which the date and time of receipt have been obviously mutilated, and even altered. On the 18th instant, for example, the original date of receipt in Hongkong was given as the 15th in several instances, though the messages did not reach our office until the afternoon of the former date. But a new time and date had been written in. Even now, all the wires coming to hand have the date of receipt typed by a different machine to that used for the rest of the message. Why these things are, we know not.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Some days ago, in order to get at the bottom of the matter, we addressed the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the subject, citing two instances in which the date of receipt had been altered. In reply, the Company stated the times as originally given were wrong—a mistake of the typist. That would have been quite a reasonable explanation had the "mistake" only occurred in a couple of cables. But these alterations have of late been the exception rather than the rule, and as we say, even now the receipt date is not given in the same type as the rest of the message. The point therefore suggests itself that there is "something happening" at this end to account for some of the delays experienced. What is it, we wonder? If these delays merely applied to messages on certain subjects, the Censorship would suggest itself as being the explanation, even though it has been officially intimated that the Censorship of the Press has been abolished. But all cables are being held up, and all have these altered receipt dates. What does it mean? Is the Government or the cable Company to be blamed for withholding news from the public?

KOWLOON OBSTRUCTION.

From time to time, a good many complaints have reached us with reference to the obstruction caused by large numbers of people nightly at the bottom of Nathan Road outside the Chinese theatre. Not satisfied with the wide open spaces on which they are at liberty to indulge in recreation or sprawl in comfort these hot days, hundreds of people, both young and old, loiter about the roadway and generally block the traffic. In Hongkong anything of this kind would immediately be stopped, but because it happens to be Kowloon, no notice is apparently taken of it. We have ourselves seen native constables on point duty, whose work it should be to keep people on the move so that the thoroughfare shall be free for vehicular traffic, merely gazing on and sometimes entering into an animated conversation with the idlers. During the past few weeks the nuisance has become rather more aggravated, an open-air attraction in the form of some kind of theatrical entertainment having been set up. This is accommodated in an enclosure which, though stretching far back from the road, does not prevent crowds of Chinese gathering round the entrance or other parts, trying to catch a glimpse, for nothing, of what is going on inside. Other people, not content with this, get as far back into the middle of the road as they possibly can, so that they can just see over the boards which have been erected to screen off the show. As a result, they are so wrapped up in the bit of amusement they secure that they are not aware of approaching traffic until nearly knocked down. We would suggest that the Police Authorities should give more attention to this breach of regulations, and keep these loiterers on the move; otherwise one of these days a serious accident will occur.

DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING PLEASES SOME MEN MORE THAN TO HEAR DISAGREABLE THINGS ABOUT SOME ONE THEY HAVE WRONGED.

Plague and cholera are very bad amongst the Chinese in Saigon, whilst many foreigners are suffering from dysentery.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one fatal occurrence of plague—a Chinese.

A beggar who was said to have made a nuisance of himself by pestering Europeans in Western Street was to-day sent to gaol for seven days.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1382, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed, is to be leased. It has an area of about 87,110, the upset price is \$13,066.50 and the annual rent \$500.

It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council has appointed Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1919, to be observed as a General Holiday.

It is notified that General Licenses permitting importation into the United Kingdom have now been extended to cover:—(a) Gold or articles containing gold; (b) spirits.

A Chinese arriving in the Colony by the Empress of Japan from Canada was to-day fined \$300 for being in possession of a revolver and 170 rounds of ammunition; which were found wrapped up in a sack in a bucket.

Mr. M. K. Lo returned to the Colony yesterday from Tsingtau, where he left Mrs. Lo who is now practically convalescent and is making good progress towards recovery. She will remain at Tsingtau for the summer.

It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has declared Mr. Horace Perov Smith to be duly elected a Member of the Licensing Board during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough, with effect from the 18th June, 1919.

The agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board includes the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of Scavenging and the Disposal of Household Refuse, and the draft by-law governing Overcrowding in Factories and Workshops.

It is notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, the 30th day of June, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911:—From Tokuzo Iyetsuki for the removal of the Nomura Hotel from Nos. 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road Central.

At the Police Court to-day Sergeant Purdon had a case which he submitted to the Magistrate was a serious one. It was one of trespassing at the Peak Hotel in which a Chinese youth was charged. Mrs. D. R. Blair, the proprietress of the hotel, observed the youth in the servants' quarters and apprised the Police. The Sergeant requested his Worship to impose a heavy fine as a deterrent to other world-be-trespassers, as it was impossible to prevent such an offence in a place like the Peak Hotel. Mr. Hutchison said he could not find anything serious in the case. He imposed a small fine, \$5, and gave the youth the option of undergoing seven days' hard labour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bostock's Circus.—Performance at Kowloon—5 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending June 30, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
June 25.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1d. 3/8.

IT WAS EVER THUS.
June 25.—A quotation from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" which Hongkong landlords don't quote when on the stump:—
"It fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

THE PLAGUE.
June 27.—The smuggling of plague cases to Lai-chi-kok, to escape the vigilance of the Hongkong sanitary authorities, has been going on at least four days, but curiously enough it was not until yesterday that the Telegraph, the Government and the police found out about it; and it is still more curious that the Daily Press first mentioned it this morning.

A CANARD.
June 27.—We are reliably informed that there is not a shadow of truth in the startling rumours current during the last 48 hours to the effect that anti-foreign agitators have hired desperadoes to poison the whole of the water supply of the Colony. What price Daily Press information?

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT CARNOT.

June 27.—The French Consul in Hongkong notifies his compatriots that President Carnot has been assassinated and that an address of condolence to the Republic may be signed at the Consulate. It would be a graceful and fitting act if British and other residents would also ask to be allowed to show their respect and sympathy in a similar manner.

LIGHTEARTED.

June 27.—Rev. Doolittle Dubbs—I feel so happy this morning, so light-hearted and so full of pleasant thoughts.
Berlin Diet.—Vot kind of beer vos you drinking?

CONTAGIOUS.

June 29.—Recent experiences in connection with plague in the Colony have shown that if certain Government officials had kept their mouths shut it would have prevented microbes from getting in and foolishness getting out.

A DINNER.

June 29.—At the Hongkong Hotel, last night, Professors Kitazato and Aoyama entertained to dinner the members of the local Medical Profession and others, in the Colony who have been associated with them in connection with the plague. The guests included Sir Stewart Lockhart and Drs. Lowson, James, Penny, Cantlie, Gerlach and Molyneux. The learned Professors, in after dinner speeches, expressed their high appreciation of the way in which they had been received since their arrival in Hongkong both professionally and socially.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

June 30.—A number of sad episodes have come under our observation in connection with the ravages of the plague of which the following is a deplorable instance:—At the end of last year, the Hongkong Telegraph directed the attention of the authorities, on two or three occasions, to the condition of No. 32 Praya Central. Official visits were paid to the premises which were in a most insanitary condition, but we are not aware that any of the glaring defects then existing were effectually dealt with. However, a few days ago the occupants developed symptoms of the plague and they at once set out for their family residence and arrived there in safety but they were all dead next morning. An entire family wiped out at one fell swoop. The inference to be drawn from this sad story is too obvious to require explanation.

JAPAN'S GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Lieut-Commander Yoneyama and six other naval officers have been formally appointed Commanders of the seven German submarines which are on their way to Japan under the escort of Japanese flotillas. These vessels are expected to arrive outside Tokyo Bay by the 17th inst. and enter the port of Yokohama the following day.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

A GREAT SOLDIER.

Yesterday a contemporary stated that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig had not proved himself a good soldier, that he held a subordinate position under Marshal Foch and suggested that for anything he did Marshal Foch should have the credit.

When the war began, in 1914, it is safe to say that few people in England knew anything about Sir Douglas Haig. When he went out to command one of the two Army Corps which made up Sir John French's small and gallant army in August, he was hardly known at all. Nor did we hear much of him in the retreat, because in a retreat the post of glory is that of the rear-guard, and the great rear-guard action was fought by the other Army Corps under Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. It was not until the battle of the Aisne, that his name began to appear in despatches. In his despatch dated October 8, Sir John French specially selected "Sir Douglas Haig for particular mention. On September 14, when the first footing had been gained on the north bank of the Aisne, Sir John French wrote as follows:—
"The action of the First Corps on this day, under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig, was of so skilful, bold, and decisive a character that the gained positions which alone have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river."
Later, in the same despatch, he had described how an advanced and commanding position had been seized and held, and General French wrote: "I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the Army Corps under his command."
Sir Douglas Haig had proved himself bold, skilful, and resolute as the leader of an advance. He was to prove himself a few weeks later to possess to the full that tenacity in defence which he had already shown in repulsing the German counter-attacks on the Aisne. In October, the British forces were moved from the neighbourhood of Soissons to the line from Ypres to La Bassée, and the centre of what has been described as the greatest battle in English history—the three weeks' battle for the defence of Ypres—was in Sir Douglas Haig's hands.
"Throughout this trying period," wrote Sir John French, "Sir Douglas Haig, aided by his divisional commanders and brigade commanders, held the line with marvellous tenacity and undaunted courage. Words fail me to express the admiration I feel for their conduct, or my sense of the incalculable services they have rendered."

The British Army on the Continent fought strenuously, but its three brightest achievements in the early days of the war were attributed by Sir John French, so far as leadership was concerned, to one man. The Aisne, Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, these are clasp which Sir Douglas Haig will wear more proudly on his medal ribbon than any man in his force.

Although the public in 1914 knew so little about him, Sir Douglas Haig had been very much in the eye of the Army for a long time. Sir John French knew him well, for they took their first big course of practical military education together. Major Haig, as he then was, was Chief of Staff to Colonel French in that brilliant series of minor operations round Collesberg which prepared the way for Lord Roberts' advance, and when that advance began he was closely associated with Sir John in the work of the Cavalry Division. He had experience at the War Office, where he was Director of Military Training, and in India, where he was Chief of the General Staff to Lord Kitchener's successor. For the last two years before the war he commanded these divisions concentrated at Aldershot which, under Lord Haldane's scheme, were known as the "striking force," that is to say, a force always mobilised and always ready at a few hours' notice to go abroad.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., temporarily to be Administrative Commandant of the Hongkong Defence Corps, in place of Major Morgan, resigned.

When we remember the past history of the idea, it is curious to see with what apparent calm military men of to-day are receiving the triumphant revival of the Channel Tunnel scheme, for if there was one thing more than another which used to rouse soldiers to fury it was this plan. Perhaps at the back of their minds lay the memory that the original idea of tunnel was associated with Napoleon's scheme of invasion; perhaps there was a good deal of that old legacy of war which made Lord Raglan habitually speak of the French, even in the presence of French officers, as "the enemy"—an inadvertence but a characteristic one. But in any case, despite the fact that engineers and civilians it seemed just as easy fifty years ago to block or defend either end of the Channel as it is admitted to be now, the soldiers were always hostile and no Government dared to overrule them. They had backed in the press, too, notably in the *Nineteenth Century*, which threw all its influence into the scale against the project. And yet, reasonably considered, it does seem that it was a confession of weakness on the part of the soldiers to raise objections on the grounds stated.

We were told long ago in one of the "Barrack-room Ballads" that the "backbone of the army is the non-commissioned man." Officers would be, of course, only they are too expensive and the number is necessarily limited, even in Germany, where they had to be conserved to the extent of allowing the men to be led "over the top" by non-commissioned officers. The supply even of non-commissioned officers is difficult to provide for and to keep up to the number required in a great war. Put the Japanese Education Department and War Office have between them evolved a brilliant scheme. Non-commissioned officers, when they have served their time in the army, are to be sent to a normal school and transformed into school teachers. By this means there will be a special encouragement for men in the ranks to try and excel, while the staffing of schools throughout the country with men who have a passion for military precision and discipline will have the most desirable effects in promoting the military spirit. It is true, reading, writing, and cyphering may suffer, but it is better to be a soldier than a mere scholar. The scheme, in short, is a magnificent one. Even the schoolboys would long for the next war for it would close the schools and give them a holiday. Unfortunately this brilliant plan comes a little too late. There is that pestilent League of Nations with its devices for limiting armies. But with careful manipulation the new plan may be made to counteract such plans for undermining the manhood of the nation. So far no criticism has appeared in the Japanese papers. It is to be hoped that the Japanese will not be so slow to accept the scheme as we have been.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Channel Tunnel may be open for traffic sooner than is anticipated in some quarters, as Sir Francis Fox, who will probably take charge of the English section, prides himself on the fact that most of his undertakings are completed well under contract time. One of his biggest efforts in speeding up was made at the instance of Cecil Rhodes. The crops had failed in Rhodesia, and so as to get supplies into the country Rhodes asked Sir Francis to try finish the Vryburg and Buluwayo section of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway a year before the date specified. In spite of many difficulties, this was accomplished, and on November 4, 1897, a train ran through from Capetown to Buluwayo. At the end of the journey Sir Francis was told the comments of a Matabele chief who watched the train taking in water at a wayside station. He described it as "a huge animal belonging to the white man. It feeds on fire and hates work so much that it screams when the white man pumps it to make it work."

When we remember the past history of the idea, it is curious to see with what apparent calm military men of to-day are receiving the triumphant revival of the Channel Tunnel scheme, for if there was one thing more than another which used to rouse soldiers to fury it was this plan. Perhaps at the back of their minds lay the memory that the original idea of tunnel was associated with Napoleon's scheme of invasion; perhaps there was a good deal of that old legacy of war which made Lord Raglan habitually speak of the French, even in the presence of French officers, as "the enemy"—an inadvertence but a characteristic one. But in any case, despite the fact that engineers and civilians it seemed just as easy fifty years ago to block or defend either end of the Channel as it is admitted to be now, the soldiers were always hostile and no Government dared to overrule them. They had backed in the press, too, notably in the *Nineteenth Century*, which threw all its influence into the scale against the project. And yet, reasonably considered, it does seem that it was a confession of weakness on the part of the soldiers to raise objections on the grounds stated.

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NAGOYA 21st August 23rd Sept 2nd October.
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Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
& Port Said.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 27th June, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 15th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU Beginning of July.
TENSHIN MARU Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
RANGOON MARU Saturday, 28th June.
CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU Friday, 20th June, at 5 a.m.
AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KITANO MARU Tuesday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
SHIMBE MARU Saturday, 28th June.

INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
EXTRA SERVICES. (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
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Steamers	From Hongkong
KOREA MARU	25th June
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SIBERIA MARU	25th July
SINYO MARU	13th Aug.
PERSIA MARU	28th Aug.

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Steamers Leave Hongkong:
ARYO MARU 10th Sept.
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
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For freight apply to—

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SHIPPING NEWS.

THE STASIA.

The motor schooner Stasia, which left Shanghai on June 6 in tow of the tug Victoria, for Taku, arrived there, after an excellent passage up, on the 10th, making the voyage in a little over four days. The vessel will be repaired at the yards of Messrs. Brossard and Mopin, Hsinho.

JAPANESE SHIPYARDS.

Before the war, there were only 16 shipyards in Osaka, but since then a number of new shipyards were established making a total of 59, viz., 6 on the Aikawa, 35 on the Kidzuka, and 18 on the Shiranishikawa. Since the peace slump set in, many of them have either closed down or have suspended operations.

U-BOAT DAMAGE.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has taken up the question of the losses sustained by merchants in Yokohama on account of the U-boats during the war and has appealed to the government for compensation. The loss consists of silk, habutae, peanuts and other miscellaneous cargoes and is estimated at Y. 263,600.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SHARES.

The buoyancy of Channel Tunnel shares was again the outstanding feature of stock markets recently. As many as 45 transactions in the shares were marked at rapidly rising prices. The level of 15s., to which these four-shilling shares have been hoisted in a few days, representing a premium of 275 per cent., scarcely seems justified by the mere announcement of the Government decision to proceed with the tunnel project.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Shanghai during the quarter ending March 1919, was 3,850 vessels of 3,630,919 tons. Compared with the corresponding quarter in 1918 an increase of 99 vessels and 261,885 tons is shown. Of the total 1,835 vessels 2,680,521 tons were ocean steamers, showing an increase of 255 steamers and 219,815 tons, and 502 steamers of 867,728 tons were river steamers, showing an increase of 15 steamers and 39,534 tons. The percentages of the different flags of the total were 37.6 per cent. British; 32.1 per cent. Japanese; 21.7 per cent. Chinese; 4.4 per cent. American; 1.2 per cent. French; 1.1 per cent. Dutch; and 1.9 per cent. Danish, Russian, Norwegian and Italian. Of the ocean steamers the percentages were as follows:—34.9 per cent. British; 34.6 per cent. Japanese; 18.7 per cent. Chinese; 5.9 per cent. American; 1.7 per cent. French; 1.5 per cent. Dutch; 1.0 per cent. Russian and 1.7 per cent. Danish, Italian and Norwegian. and of the river steamers 47.8 per cent. were British; 26.3 per cent. Japanese and 23.9 per cent. Chinese.

PUFFED BRICK SHIPS BEING BUILT NOW.

Concrete ships seemed unlikely enough, but how about ships built of brick? We hasten to say, for the information of scoffers, that the bricks are not laid in mortar, but are pulverized and mixed with cement. The result is a compound vastly lighter than ordinary concrete, but employed in much the same way. Two puffed-brick ships are soon to be launched at San Francisco. Bricklayers are not, however, employed in building this peculiar type of boat, because with mortar used, a trowel-wielding labourer is not required. The "puffed brick" used is made, like ordinary brick, of a peculiar clay containing a low percentage of silica. Subjected to an intense heat, the brick puffs up like popcorn. The product looks something similar to coke and is about as light. Once puffed the bricks are ground to a dust and mixed with cement. This process, it is claimed, makes for a gain of about forty per cent. in the lightness of the ship's walls without losing any of its strength. The ship's forms are built in standardized sections and are hinged with bolsters so they can be forced up and put out of the way when the concrete hardens. After launching, the forms are quickly put back into place, steel reinforcing rods installed, and the pouring of another ship can be begun. According to experts in concrete shipbuilding this system makes it possible to turn out a 7,500-ton vessel every three months, and only about twenty-five per cent. of the lumber in the forms is wasted. The first two ships built of this material at San Francisco, each 7,500-ton oil tanks, are ready to be launched.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	22nd June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Kwangse	22nd June at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	24th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	Hupei	24th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Teau	24th June at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	26th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	26th June at noon.
NEWCHANG	Kansu	27th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly), and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Tjimanoeck	Japan	27th June	28th June	Java

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FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Quinnabaug	Medina	TUES. 24th June at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 27th June at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 1st July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwangse	Sun.	22nd June at 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei & C'oo Cheongshing	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
STRAITS and Calcutta	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA	Tues.	24th June at 11 a.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHANGHAI BOYCOTT SCENES.

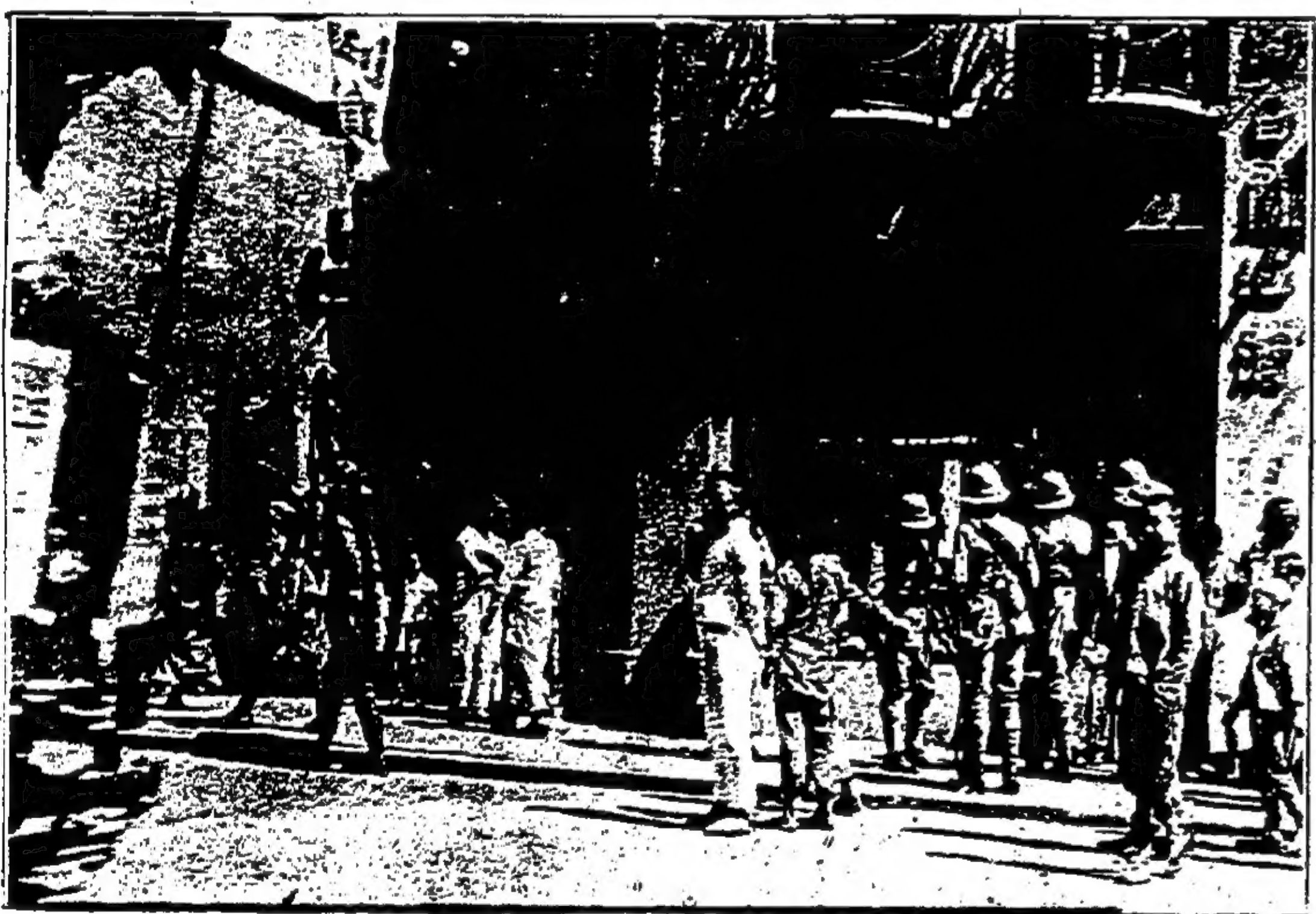
(Photos: BURR PHOTO Co.)



Volunteers using bayonets to tear down Anti-Japanese Placards.



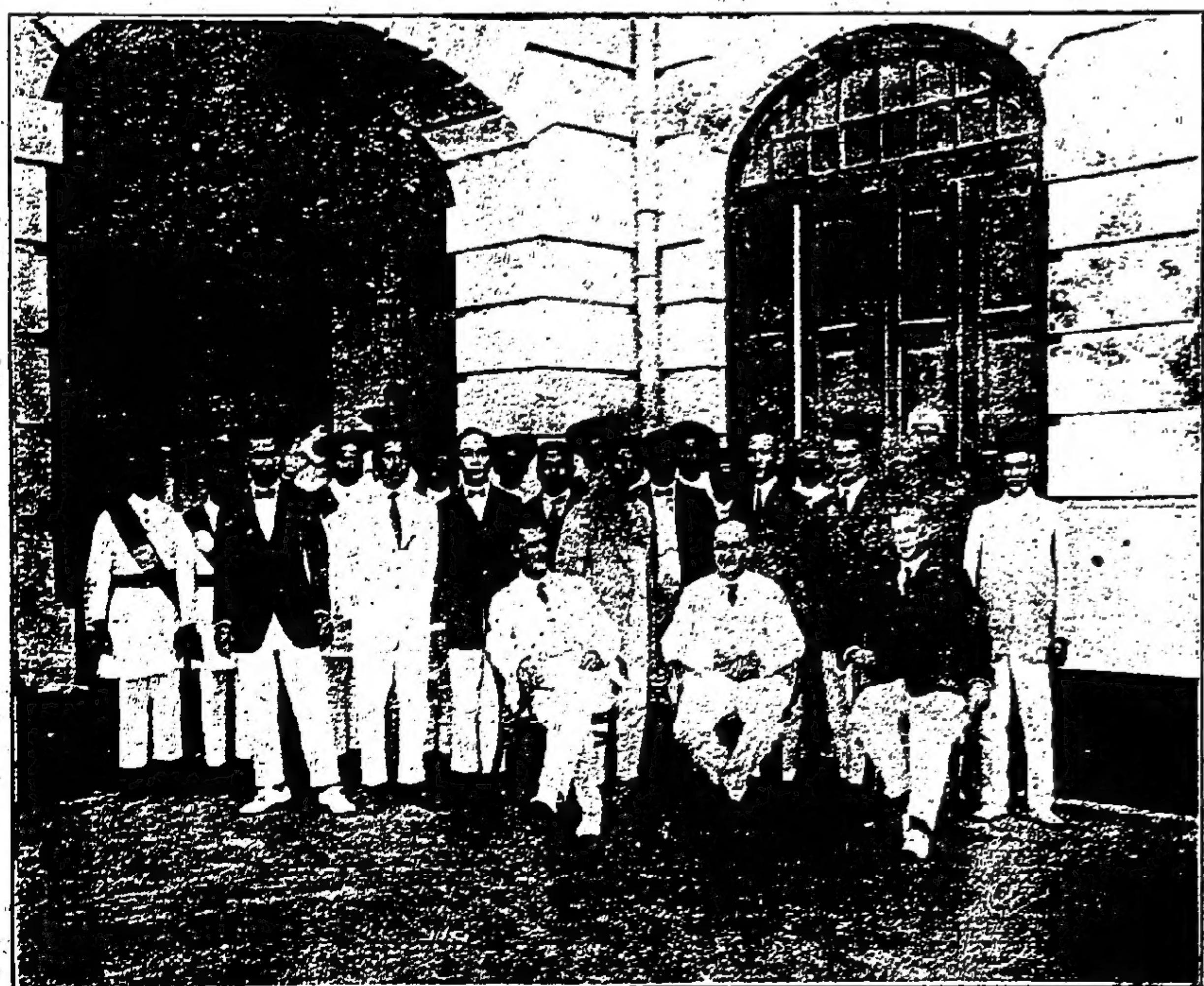
One of the many Students' Processions.



Volunteers keep a Watchful Eye.



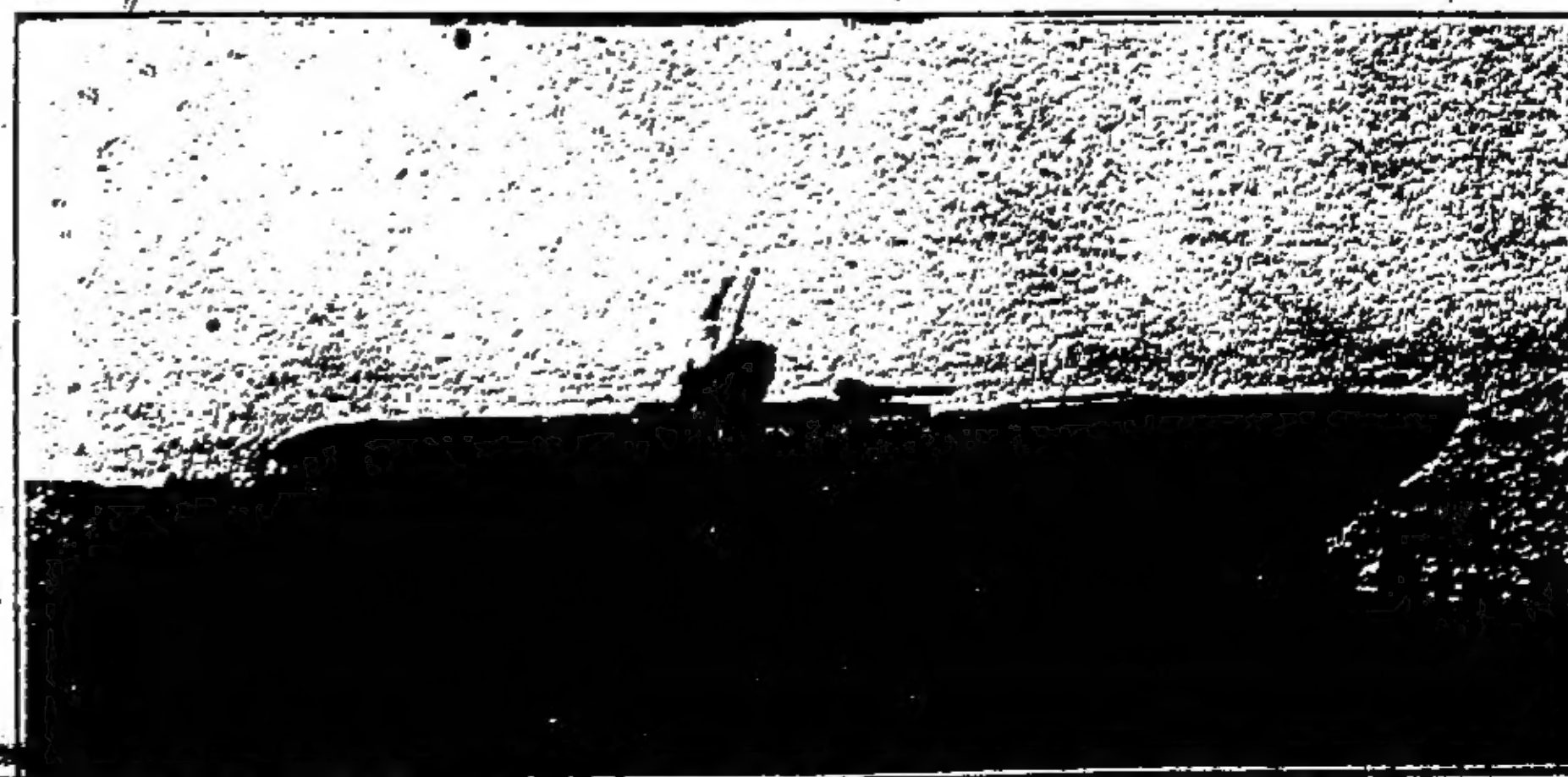
Shops flying Flags urging a continuance of the Boycott.



Sir John Bucknill (Chief Justice) and Staff of the Singapore Supreme Court, taken on the Eve of his Departure on Home leave. Sir John was formerly Attorney General in Hongkong.



A Deserted Street: showing the shops with closed shutters.



German Submarine U118, washed ashore at Hastings on April 15th, 1919. She formed part of a convoy from France, the convoy being broken up in a storm.

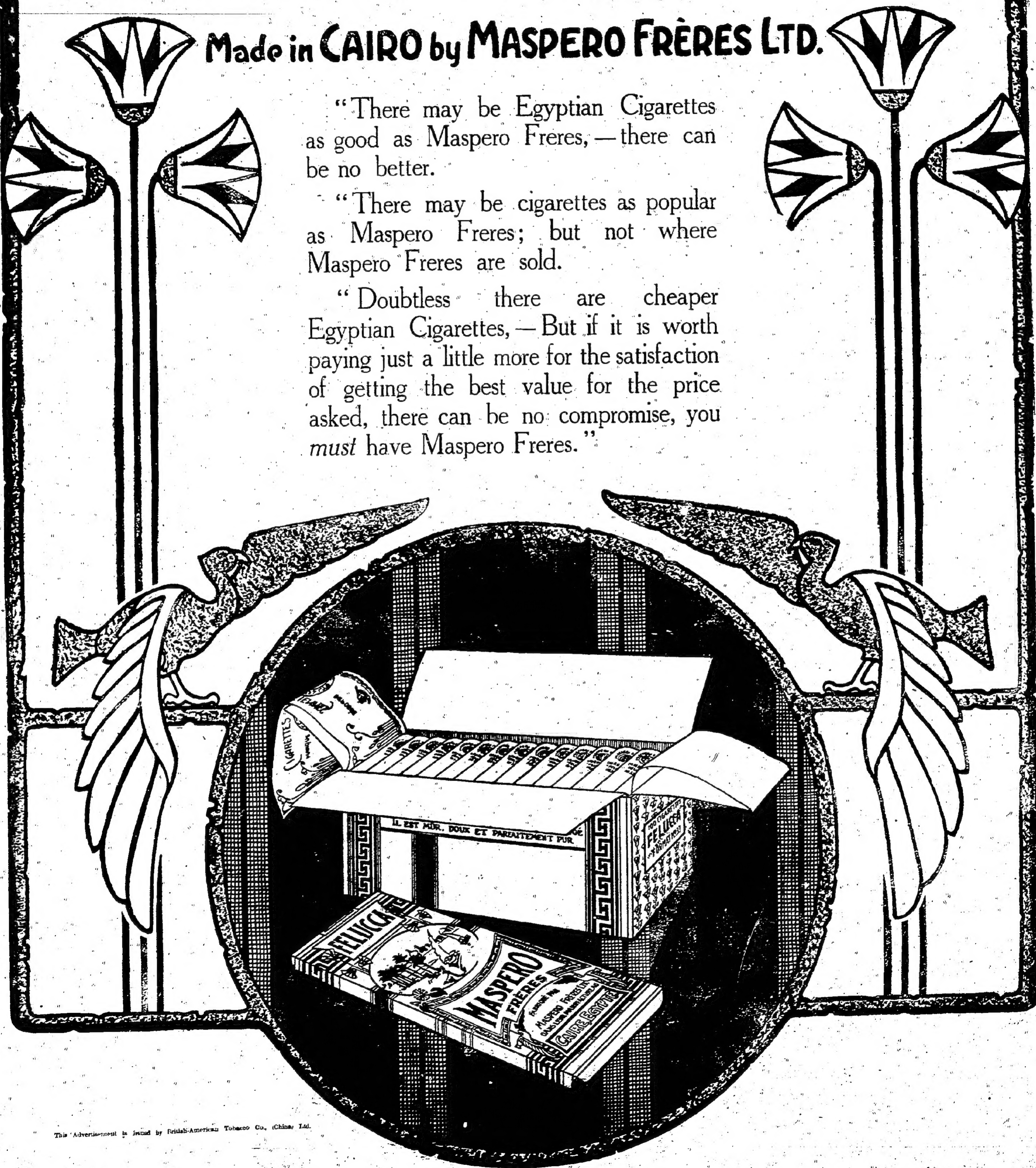
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"There may be Egyptian Cigarettes as good as Maspero Freres, — there can be no better.

"There may be cigarettes as popular as Maspero Freres; but not where Maspero Freres are sold.

"Doubtless there are cheaper Egyptian Cigarettes, — But if it is worth paying just a little more for the satisfaction of getting the best value for the price asked, there can be no compromise, you *must* have Maspero Freres."



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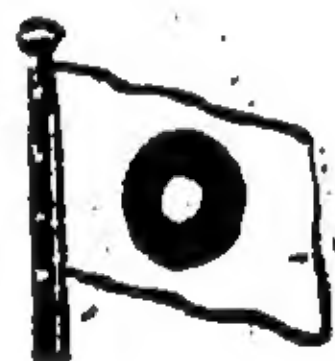
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S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 5th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE

about June, 29th.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"UNNAMED" Early July.
"TANCREO" 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports of United States & Canada.

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
C'ANGSHA	2nd July.	7th July.

* calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			

Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	22, June
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwongseang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwanse	J. M. Co.	22, June
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	21, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	23, June
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	24, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dinera	P. & O.	24, June
Shanghai	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	24, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Chofsyang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Straits and Calcutta	Chusan	B. & S.	24, June
Shanghai	Namsang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Tean	B. & S.	24, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hupoh	B. & S.	24, June
Shanghai	Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	24, June
Kobe	Sunning	B. & S.	25, June
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Pooshing	J. M. Co.	26, June
Manila	Luichow	B. & S.	26, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongseang	J. M. Co.	27, June
Haiphong	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27, June
Java	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	23, June
Calcutta via Ports	J.C.J. L.	28, June	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shimbu M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Newchwang	Haihong	D. L. Co.	1, July
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Kansu	B. & S.	3, July
Manila	Sosha M.	O. S. K.	3, July
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Yuenasag	J. M. Co.	4, July
Sydney and Melbourne	Dunera	P. & O.	7, July
Genoa	Kohso M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Calcutta via Ports	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	10, July
S'pore, Penang, R'gon & Ceylon	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
	Japan	P. & O.	19, July

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 20th June.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM is due to arrive here via Manila on or about July 1st.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIMBU M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 7th June and is expected here on the 27th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the s.s. CHINA arrived at that port yesterday, June 15th, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 24th in accordance with schedule.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The M. M. s.s. HWAHSIN left Singapore for this port on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 24th inst., at about daylight.

The M. M. s.s. PROSPER left Singapore for this port on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sailed from Shanghai 18th June, and is due at Hongkong on the 20th June, at 2 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI M. (American Line) arrived at Yokohama on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 2nd July.

The M. M. s.s. DUNERA left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 24th instant at about daylight.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Kobe June 18th, en route Vancouver.

The T. K. K. s.s. NIPPON M. arrived at Yokohama 18th inst., and will sail 22nd instant, as per schedule, being due at this port 30th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki on the 18th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th June, and is expected here on the 23rd June.

TIDE TABLE.

From 16th June to 22nd June.

Time	High Water	Low Water
1st June	10.15	4.15
2nd June	10.25	4.25
3rd June	10.35	4.35
4th June	10.45	4.45
5th June	10.55	4.55
6th June	11.05	5.05
7th June	11.15	5.15
8th June	11.25	5.25
9th June	11.35	5.35
10th June	11.45	5.45
11th June	11.55	5.55
12th June	12.05	6.05

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Huihangshien Chunghuan.

Kunghe Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kwanhing, from Amoy.

Mrs. Lui c/o Chankuican, 14

Elgin Street, from Amoy.

Yeechong, from San Francisco.

Yunan Hengchingtai Haipang

Tatao, from Shanghai.

Yuetsang, from Shanghai.

Katookikazu c/o Yoromal,

from Yamatootaki.

Ashley Pierce, from Shanghai.

Tahing, from Amoy.

Yunsang Chungway, from

Shanghai.

Neesingloong Yieskies from

Shanghai.

Woodshiang, from Shanghai.

Admiral Rodgers Gunboat

General Alava, from Peking.

Liang Wang Chungwa Co.,

from Shanghai.

Everett-form Kobe.

Kanjiro Momotani, s.s. Yoko-

hama Maru, from Osaka.

Mulie, Hongkong Hotel, from

Nara.

Kahsang, from Hankow.

Iamkwonai, from Shanghai.

H. C. CARSTENSEN,

Act. Superintendent,

Hongkong June 20, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:—

Brandt, care Station Hotel

Kowloon, from Soerabaja.

Eadie (2), from New York.

Fluivell, from Haiphong.

Fred Selwood, from Bonville.

Griffiths, from Melbourne.

Okano Motorship, Asakuma

Maru, Anchorage, from Keelung.

Pilgreim, from Soerabaja (re-

transmitted from Singapore).

Pinneo, from Weltevreden.

Shibakawa, from London.

Stewart Elliott, from Liver-

pool.

Torlef Ahlsand c/o Norwegian

Consulate, from Bombay.

Wesslink, from Palembang.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

LIMITED

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TYDUS"

are hereby notified that the

Cargo will be discharged into

Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where

it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for

CHINESE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

HIS MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCES.

The following is a translation of a message which the President has despatched to Parliament and the Provinces, tendering his resignation—

"Despite my age and infirmity, I was elected President of the country. Urged by the people and dictated by my sense of duty, I had to accept the office after having declined on a number of occasions. At the time of my election, the Peace Conference in Europe was being called and sanguine hopes were also entertained by the people for the internal peace of this country. The attention of the public was centred on me and at that time I also realised the gravity of the moment, as both the diplomatic affairs and domestic administration of the country were in a critical condition. Had we not bestirred ourselves to make whatever improvement we could of the situation by that time, it would be too late for us to do anything afterwards. In consideration of these facts, I reluctantly accepted the post in the hope of retrieving the situation in the country.

"What has happened at the Peace Conference in Europe since its inauguration has been reported to Parliament in a detailed account. It was the intention of the Government to sign the European Peace Treaty as a whole but with reservations regarding the Tsingtao clause. In resorting to this measure, the Government was given no choice. But judging by the present aspect of the situation, it seems hardly possible for us to sign the Treaty with reservations. Granting that we can do so, it would not affect the validity of the Japanese claim to the German rights in Shantung. Besides, the Japanese would then find some excuse for modifying their pledge regarding the retrocession of Tsingtao to this country. It still remains to be seen whether to sign the Treaty with reservations will ultimately prove advantageous to us. If, unable to sign with reservations we withhold our signature to the Treaty as a whole, such an act on our part would not in the least affect the validity of the Japanese claim to the German rights, but on the contrary we would forgo all the rights and privileges accorded us by the Treaty and at the same time jeopardise our position in the comity of nations. Weighing the disadvantages accruing from either of these two measures, we find that it would be still advantageous for us to sign the Treaty.

"In the absence of any tangible proof for the fulfilment of Japan's promise regarding the retrocession of Kiaochow, the Government had been entertaining some anxiety about the matter. But now the Government has received reports from our Peace Delegates at Paris stating that the Japanese Peace Delegates have made a declaration at a Council of the three big Powers concerning the retrocession of Tsingtao. The British Foreign Office has also formally notified us of the trustworthiness of the Japanese pledge about the retrocession of Kiaochow to us with full sovereign rights. The Japanese Foreign Office has also notified the Government through the Japanese Legation in Peking in a semi-official Note about the retrocession of Kiaochow. All these pledges, though they are not entered in the Peace Treaty, may serve to prove the trustworthiness of the Japanese promise. President Wilson formerly expressed his approval of our proposal about the signing of the Peace Treaty with reservations, but now he has changed his views and informed us that regarding this case, he has yet to seek technical advice of international jurists.

"Judging by the present condition of affairs in this country as well as the international situation abroad, we find it most advisable for us to respect the opinion of England, France and the United States by signing the Peace Treaty without any hesitation. This will serve to uphold our international status. But the consensus of opinion in the country has been strongly against the signing of the Treaty. The present attitude of the people towards this question may have been due to their lack of a thorough knowledge of Foreign affairs. But in a Republic, popular opinion is considered as a most important thing. Those who serve the country from the President downwards are mere public servants. But when they try to use their judicious power in directing the affairs of the State, they would run against the current of popular opinion, while

if they shape their policy in deference to the opinion of the people, they would then see the interest of the country endangered. In these circumstances, I have to hold myself to blame for our present foreign policy.

"As to the question of internal peace, it should be solved in accordance with law as well as other considerations. At the time of my inauguration, seeing terrible consequences of the civil strife, I made up my mind to work for peace and unity in the country, which I believe to be the essential factors for the improvement of our existing administration at home and our international position abroad. After repeated exchanges of documents and delegates, the peace conference was then called. If (the South) had the sincerity to conclude peace by meeting the Government half way, we would have had no difficulty in settling the differences during the last few months. But the peace conference at Shanghai suddenly reached a deadlock and a feeling of keen disappointment was caused in the minds of the people. In spite of its repeated professions about its intention to come to terms with the Government, the South has not taken any definite step to find a satisfactory solution of the peace question. The Central Government, while wishing to conclude peace, has not been able to make any progress along that line. Both sides have wasted a good deal of time in talking but have accomplished nothing. Under the present circumstances, if we resume the peace negotiations, there are still many difficult points for consideration and the result would be another deadlock. But the nation can no longer stand another such national crisis. While taking all these into consideration, I the President find myself unable to deal with the situation satisfactorily and it seems that it is time for me to retire from the Presidency.

"There is another reason for me to blame myself for my failure in the internal administration. I came out from retirement with an intimate knowledge of the distress which the people are suffering. It has been my long cherished hope to establish a democratic rule and improve the present lot of the people. But instead of peace and unity in the country, we now find the people in a pitiable condition, the country overrun by brigands and the troops still suffering different kinds of hardships at the front. I can scarcely enjoy a moment's peace in my mind, whenever I think of the miseries of the people. I have the mind to relieve the people of their miseries but have not sufficient ability to do so.

"Being a man of simple taste and modest nature, I have no ambition for power. Since last year, I have done my best but my endeavours have proved to be of no avail to the country. Although under the present Cabinet system, there are persons to share the responsibility of the State affairs and I may thus be excused by the people, yet considering the fact that I have not been able to save the present situation at the head of the State, it behoves me to retire from the Presidency.

"I hereby respectfully address this despatch to the Honourable Houses regarding my resignation and hope that the election of a new President will soon be carried out. As the procedure of carrying out the Presidential Election takes time, I shall remain in my post and discharge my duties as usual, pending the election of the new Chief Executive. I hereby beg to bring the case to the notice of the Honourable Houses and request that it should be done accordingly."

The above message was addressed to Parliament but was immediately returned to the President. On the question of the President's resignation, the Speaker of the Senate and the Chairman of the House of Representatives despatched a circular telegram on the same day to the provinces, stating that under the present Cabinet system, it is the Cabinet and not the President, who should be held responsible for the affairs of the State and that they cannot consider the President's resignation as legally valid owing to the absence of the counter-signature of the Cabinet Ministers.

TENNIS ON ONE LEG.

Hope Crisp, the well-known lawn-tennis player, despite the fact that he lost a leg in the war, intends to play in the championship at Wimbledon in June. As a preliminary he will take part in the open tournament at Roehampton. He intends to play in the mixed doubles at Wimbledon, and probably in the men's doubles. Before the war Crisp won the former with Mrs. Tuckey.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ITEMS.

New Zealand finances are in a flourishing condition. The year's operations show a surplus of £3,678,773. The payments on account of war and other pensions for the year will amount to over £2,000,000. The N. Z. pensions are the highest paid in any part of the world.

The Secretary of the State for the Colonies has advised the Commonwealth Collector of Customs that Australian whisky will be admitted to the U. K. without licence. The Liverpool newspaper *Milling* says of Australian wheat generally that there is not a white wheat in the world possessing better all round bread qualities. It will stand more abuse and treatment than most white wheats. Four weeks in a sack or two in a bin is as much as the average English wheat stands, but when mixed with Australian wheat a miller can store without fear of deterioration and the mixture is of a higher value to the consumer.

At St. Louis (America) during the international fur sales 30,000 Australian fox averaged 10 per cent. 36,000 Australian wallaby 51 per cent. and 50,000 Australian ringtail opossum skins 60 per cent. higher prices than at previous sales.

Western Australian horses have been making fame in the East. Apart from Nistic's brilliant performances and New Tipperary's win in the Australian Cup, Ian Or has added lustre by winning the Sydney Cup. He is by the same sire (Martain) as Lilywell who won the same race in 1914.

J. H. Catts, who is a member of the House of Representatives, is mixed up in a divorce case. He is accused of being too familiar with his lady typist. He admits having given her £500 in one year.

Lord Jellicoe had great receptions at every port he touched at during his recent visit.

The excessive tax levied on entertainments by the Commonwealth Government has been the means of so decreasing the attendances at picture shows that many have been forced to close up.

Considerable interest has been aroused among Australian Naval Seamen by the announcement of the decision of the British Admiralty to pay prize money out of the proceeds of captured vessels in the present war to all members of the Grand Fleet.

Before a Coal Commission sitting in Sydney evidence was given that the following increases in average earnings were made from 1914 to 1918:—Miners from 19s in 1914 to 33s in 1918; machine men from 25s 3d to 33s; wheelers from 13s 4d to 19s.

In Melbourne on May 20 owing to a seamen's strike 16 ships were held up.

Masters of ships outward bound from Australia are again permitted to carry (as they did before the war) shipping agent's documents relating to cargoes such as consignees' letters, bill of lading, invoices, etc., providing that such documents are handed over on demand for the inspection of a customs officer or other authority at the port of sailing.

Mr. Sept Burt, K.C., who was the first Attorney General when Responsible Government was granted Western Australia, died last month.

The Commonwealth Government has gazetted a regulation prohibiting the use, without permission, of the following terms in connection with any trade, business, calling or profession of the undermentioned words:—Repatriation, "Aussie," returned soldier, and returned sailor.

Charlie Taylor, a veteran actor, well known by the Taylor Carrington "Stray Leaves" Coy, as far back as the 80's died in Melbourne last month.

The estate of the late Sir James Fairfax, senior proprietor of the Sydney *Morning Herald* has been valued at £558,305.

The Russians recently sentenced in Brisbane to six months' imprisonment for carrying the red flag have declared a hunger strike. During a recent storm along the N.S.W. coast the collier *Tuggerah* turned turtle and foundered. Six out of a crew of 17 perished.

The Commonwealth receipts for the first nine months of the year 1918-19 were £23,239,922 as against £19,206,424 for the corresponding period of 1917-18. The expenditure totalled £25,910,807 as against £22,508,904 for the same periods.

In the District Court, Melbourne, Gelamé Shah, a Mohomedan Priest, was fined £3 for unlawfully conducting a marriage ceremony between a Mohomedan and a European girl.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

1st Sunday after Trinity, 22nd June, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Dyce. Psalm: Crotch and Poland. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke & Hopkins. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 169, 334. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 107, verses 8, 9, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 31, 32, and 43 in unison. Hymn 169, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 334, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Litany (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Russell. Middle Voluntary: Andante con grazia—B. Tours. Magnificat: Tallis (6th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Rimbault (25th evening). Hymns: 363, 208, 365. Voluntary: Coronation March—H. W. Wareing. N.B.—Psalm 108, verses 1, 2, 5, 6 and 13 in unison. Hymn 363, verses 2 and 7 in unison. Hymn 208, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 365, verses 1, 3, and 8 in unison.

UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services June 22nd. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 379, 572, 382, 625. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 380, 305, 270, 264. Subject: "The Perseverance of the Saints." Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

EVESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS.

Clever performances together with the capability of arranging and sustaining them in a bright and pleasing way will draw for any circus crowded houses everywhere. If any indication is required of the success attained by Bostock's it is in the big crowds which nightly tax the capacity of their big tent at Kowloon. The audience last night was highly entertained by the droll performances of the animals which are marvellous illustrations of animal sagacity and docility. Hair-raising stunts are not wanting, and Maximo's wire-walking act, as has already been mentioned, is a big draw. This Circus has the merit of originality, and those who take the trouble to draw comparisons between Bostock's and the other circuses which have come here, will agree that the former is the best one that has visited Hongkong. There will be a strong mustering of little ones at the big tent this afternoon, when a matinee performance will be given commencing at 5 p.m. sharp. A special show is being put on to-morrow night.

The wool clip of New Zealand for the present season totals 515,068 bales valued at nearly £12,000,000.

The findings of a Royal Commission in South Australia have been the means of the Premier (Sir Richard Butler) resigning from Parliament. He is accused of misdeeds in connection with the Wheat Board.

The advocates of One Big Union are very active in the Commonwealth and seem to be making headway.

A scheme for the pooling of the war debts of all parts of the British Empire has been outlined by the Commonwealth Treasurer and has been despatched to the British, Indian and all Dominion Governments. Until the scheme has reached the different Governments it is not proposed to publish the mode.

At the request of the Government no Australian troops are to be detained in France with the army of occupation.

RECENT NAUTICAL INVENTIONS.

SOME NEW IDEAS.

Demonstrations of the Kitchen reversing rudder recently made at home have amply shown its efficiency.

The rudders were fitted to an Admiralty standard pinnae 20ft. long and with a speed of only 6 knots. The rudders, however, are so effective that the boat was made to turn in a circle of diameter equal to her own length at full speed. This was done without using the reversing action of the rudders, by means of which any boat can be made to turn around on her own centre.

When proceeding at full speed it was officially certified that the boat was brought to a standstill in less than half her own length by closing the rudders.

The ease and rapidity with which a vessel fitted with Kitchen's rudders can be stopped and manoeuvred, makes it hardly necessary to go astern. The rudders, however, enabled the pinnae to go astern at somewhat more than one-third of her ahead speed. It is emphasized that all the operations described are carried out without controlling the engine in any way. The engine is started up and the rudders manoeuvre the boat, vary her speed and drive her astern without reference to the engine. This latter attribute dispenses with all reversing arrangements on the engines.

The 20ft. pinnae are fitted with a helm which worked by one hand enables all the operations to be performed. It is understood that there is no limit to the size of the ship to which the rudders may be fitted successfully, and in view of the large saving in reversing gears and engines, and the less wear and tear on the engines on account of steadier running it is anticipated that the rudders will be extensively applied.

Captain A. G. Large, of the Elder Dempster Line, is the inventor of a serviceable and portable wooden bulkhead with a locking system that will prevent pilfering of cargo. The bulkhead can be rapidly erected in 15 or 20 minutes and very cheaply made of a standard form, thus saving time, material and labour. It can be used for coal bulkheads, portable magazines, emigrant berths and cold storage and will be found most advantageous in preventing access by the firemen to the cargo compartments after the bunker-coal has been worked out.

According to the present invention, a recess or groove is formed on the roof or floor on which the partition or bulkhead is to be erected by means of a pair of spaced angle-irons, or alternately of a channel section. As this will normally stand up from the floor, it is desirable that bevelled hard wood should be placed between the top edge of the rails forming the recess or groove and the floor, so that heavy cargo can be dragged across without catching, and, further, no inconvenient projections are left. Within these grooves a plurality of deals, planks, or tongue and groove boards are slid from the centre, after having been entered from a cut-away part in the top rail. The planks are then locked in the small cut-away part of the top rail.

Shipowners could have the grooves, recesses, or channels built in a vessel when building at any distance apart they desire, and a bulkhead could then be erected in any part of the hold according to the amount of bunker coal taken, and the same timber used for the bulkhead for many years. This is a great saving owing to the great expense in procuring timber.

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY. Sydney, June 5.—The Melbourne Presbyterian Assembly, after discussing Japan's attitude to Christianity as disclosed in the ultimatum to China and recent policy in Korea, has passed unanimously a resolution that certain facts should be brought before Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, with the hope that Japan will be restrained from continuing her intolerant attitude towards Christianity within her dominions.

USES FOR POISON GAS.

Professor Bertrand, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has informed the Academy of Science that the asphyxiating gases which have been used in the war are likely to be turned to account in the destruction of caterpillars and other insects harmful to agriculture. General D'Angelo, writes a Rome correspondent, proposes the utilisation of poison gases for the extinction of mosquitoes belonging to the genus which propagate malaria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAKE YOUR SON THRIFTY!

ENCOURAGE HIM TO PUT HIS SAVINGS INTO A SOUND LIFE COMPANY.

WE HAVE VARIOUS PLANS.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. M. WELLER, 12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Manager.

BOSTOCK'S Royal Italian Circus KOWLOON

Matinee To-day at 5 o'clock
To-night at 9.15

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY EVENING 9.15
Have you seen Maximo??
Children and Military half price to Matinee only—
\$ 2.50 seats are recommended. Comfortable chairs on raised wooden platform.

Book at MOUTRIE'S.

WISEMAN'S

delicious
ICE CREAMS
in various flavours
can be sent out ready
for serving

PICNIC, TIFFIN

or
DINNER PARTIES.

From \$2.00 per quart.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Lady Traveling to England via Suez, end September, with one child, wants nurse, or help, during voyage. Apply Box 194 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Complete sets of Chessmen in folding wooden box with board marked on cover. Offered at less than cost, \$1.00 each. Kelly & Walsh Ltd.

WARNING.

The undersigned have received information to the effect that a brand of condensed milk labelled CARNATION MILK is being placed on this market. Consumers and Dealers are warned that the undersigned are exclusive agents in China for the Carnation Milk Products Co., of Seattle, Washington, and that they have not imported any tins labelled as above but that all tins imported by them are labelled CARNATION CREAM and are lacquered on top and bottom of tins.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Ray E. GUNN

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1919.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above Pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central, has been transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., No. 98 Wanchai

293 pieces Round Iron Bars

(Stored in the above godown)

125 pieces Mild Steel Angles

(Stored in Blue Building Godown No. 4A Wanchai)

on

TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

110 bundles Galvanised Wire

(Stored in No. 3 Godown, ground floor)

1080 pieces Mild Steel Angles

(Stored in Open Air)

on

Tuesday, the 24th June, 1919,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at No. 2 Covered Passage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

538 pieces Mild Steel Angles

(Stored in the above godown)

50 bundles Galvanised Wire

(Stored in No. 31 godown)

633 bundles Annealed Wire

Shorts

336 bundles Galvanised Wire

Shorts

(Stored in No. 17 Covered Passage)

85 Square Steel Rods

(Stored in 1 godown)

120 kegs Wire Nails

(Stored in No. 30 Godown, Lower)

24 bundles Square Iron Bars

(Stored in No. 5 Godown, Lower)

N. B. Sizes and assortment may be had on application to the undersigned.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above Pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central, has been transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

NOTICES

GET THE HABIT OF SAYING

Golofina

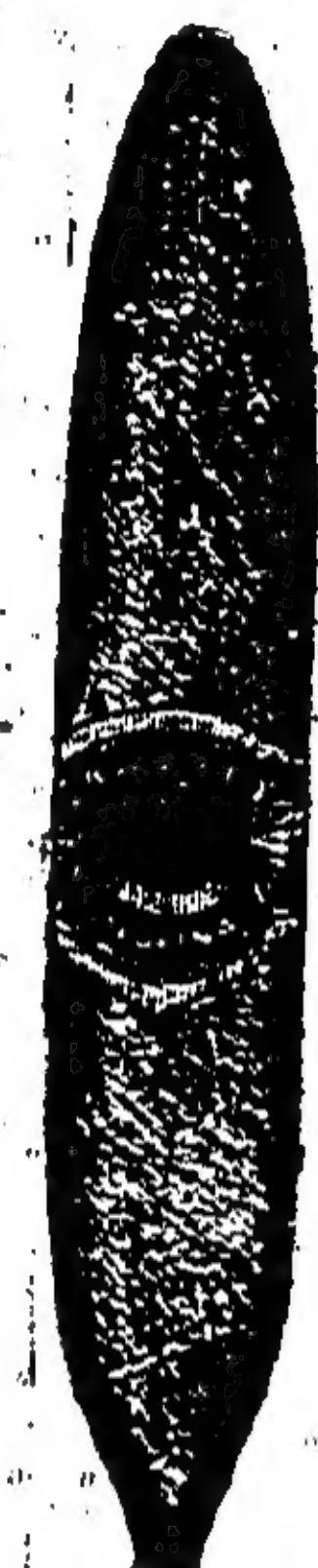
EVERY TIME YOU WANT A GOOD SMOKE.

Sold in two sizes

"PERFECTOS"

&

"BOUQUETS"

Obtainable at all
High-class
TOBACCONISTS."BOUQUET"
Actual Size."PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks b.	\$685
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons n.	\$437 1/4
North China n.	\$230
Unions n.	\$180
Yangtzes n.	\$242 1/4
Far Easterns n.	\$25
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	\$141
H. K. Fires n.	\$350
Shipping.	
Douglases b.	\$94
Steamboats b.	\$22 1/4
Indos (Prof.) n.	\$32
Indos (Def.) n.	\$158
Shells n.	195 1/2
Ferries a.	\$34
Refineries.	
Sugars n.	\$157
Malabons b. \$ 39 sa. 40	
Mining.	
Kailans b.	50/-
Langkats n.	1.19 1/4
Shanghai Loans n.	1.19 1/4
Shai Explorations b.	2
Rauhs n.	44/6
Tronohs n.	52/6
Urals n.	52/6
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves b. \$ 95 1/4 sa. 95/6	
K. Docks b.	\$154
Shai Docks b.	\$136
N. Engineerings b.	\$25
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals sa.	\$112
H.K. Hotels b.	\$111
L. Inves t. b.	\$117 1/4
H. phreys Est. b.	\$8
K. loon Lands b.	\$46
L. Reclamations n.	\$175
West Points b.	\$80
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	t. 285
Kunz Yiks n.	t. 36
Lau Kung Mows n.	t. 200
Oriental n.	t. 91
Shai Cottons sa.	t. 197 1/2/8
Yangtzepeeps b.	t. 14 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements b. \$ 8.10 sa. 8/8.10	
China Borneos b.	\$13
Do. Light b. \$5 1/2 old b. 1 1/2 new	
China Providents b.	\$74
Dairy Farms b. \$28 sa. 28 1/2	
Electrics H. K. b.	\$75
Electrics Macao b.	\$33
Hongkong Ropes b.	\$31 1/2
Hk. Tramways b.	\$7 1/4
Peak Trams, old b.	\$7 1/2
Do. new b. cts.	80
Steam Laundries b.	\$33 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	\$12
Water-boats b.	\$13 1/2
Watsons b.	\$5.10
Wm. Powells b.	\$11 1/2
Wisemans b.	\$29

Hongkong, June 21, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 21st 11th. 15th.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it remains lowest over Tokyo.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since January 1st 24.57 inches against an average of 33.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.W. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China b. to the sum between H.K. and Camooct	as No. 1.
4 South coast of China b. to the sum between H.K. and Hainan	as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, June 20, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day's date	On date.
Barometer	29.63	29.65
Temperature	81	86
Humidity	73	75
Wind Direction	S. S.W.	S.
Force	2	4
Weather	c	c
Rain	1.22	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	81	86
Lowest	68	71

H.K. Observatory, June 20, 1919.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WYCKEL, Manager.

NOTICE

MITSUBISHI SHOKAI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMAYAMA, SIBAI
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER

AGENTS,
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

(TO-NIGHT)

"CUPID by PROXY"

With Baby Marie Osborne in Title Role.

ITALIAN ARTISTES
PROF. MANVELLI & MISS FANY

MUSICAL PROGRAMME

To-day (Saturday) MATINEE (2.15 & 5 p.m.)

"HANDS UP" Episodes 11 & 12.

To-morrow (Sunday) MATINEE 6 p.m.

"THE MARK OF CAIN"

Featuring Mrs. VERNON CASTLE.

THE

TEL. NO. 1743. CORONET TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
VIRGINIA PEARSON

IN

"BLAZING LOVE"

6 parts.

Prices as usual.

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL — The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL — The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises) — The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and installed motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Questions may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with.
Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOONSACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET

Under American Management

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and General District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Wilson, at 11, The House Street, in the City of Singapore.

POST OFFICE.

The Commonwealth of Australia has imposed a War Tax of one half penny on every article of correspondence, posted within the Commonwealth.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1919 is now ready, and is on Sale at the G. P. O., at 50 cents per copy.

Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 1 lbs. in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

Jewellery and Silverware manufactured in Hongkong or any other British Possession may now be sent by parcel post from Hongkong to the United Kingdom.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc., for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits & Colombo—Per KITANO MARU, 22nd June.
Canada, U.S.A. and Shanghai—Per CHINA, 24th June.
Straits—Per HWAHSIN, 24th June.
Straits—Per PROSPER, 24th June.
Straits—Per DUNERA, 24th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE via CANADA—Per FUSHIMI M., 22nd June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 23RD JUNE.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 23rd June, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY 24TH JUNE.

Shanghai N. C. & Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO MARU, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 24th June, 10 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 24th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 24th June, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TEUGER, 24th June, Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 23rd June, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per DUNERA, 24th June, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JUNE.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TANGO MARU, 25th June, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA MARU, 25th June, Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 25th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 26th June, 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOV, 26th June, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TAMBA MARU, 27th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 27th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 27th June, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 1ST JULY.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1st July, 1 p.m.

THEATRES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Matsutake Kaisha, the biggest theatrical company in Japan, has under contemplation a scheme of inaugurating a "Labour Day," on which all theatres in Osaka under its management should be thrown open to the working classes. The idea is to enable labourers to enjoy good instructive performances by first-class actors at very moderate charges, if not gratuitously. How this project shall be carried out is now receiving the careful consideration of the management of the company and of the Osaka Prefectural authorities, who are said to be going heartily into the scheme, and it is proving a very hard nut to crack, as there are upwards of 220,000 labourers in Osaka.